

CHERNOVOL, S. YE.

PERIODICAL ABSTRACTS

Sub.: USSR/Engineering

AID 4185 - P

CHERNOVOL, S. YE.

SVARKA ELEKTROZAKLEPKAMI V TRANSFORMATOROSTROYENII (Electric Rivet Welding of Transformers). Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, Ja 1956: 23-25.

The author presents his methods of welding various parts of transformers circuit breakers, switchboards, etc. by using electric currents of 400 to 1,300 amperes and the riveting hammer. This combined use of electric welding and riveting is briefly described, and the equipment used is illustrated. The author claims that experience at the Zaporozh'ye Transformer Plant proves that joints made by electric welding and riveting have ample mechanical strength and good electrical conductivity. Particularly good results were obtained in welding-riveting of steel and copper of total thicknesses as up to 4 mm. Five pictures, 3 drawings-sketches, and 1 table.

FEDINA, A.Ye.; CHERNYOL, V.E.

Aridity radiation index and the land cover of the northeastern
Caucasus. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.3:55-62 MyeJe '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovskogo universiteta.

CHERNOMORETS, V.S.

Anticorrosion protection of the gas pipe Dashava-Kiev.
V. S. Chernovol and I. S. Getenrot. *Transport i Ispol'zovanie
Prirod. Gaza*. (Kiev, Gostekhizdat, Ukr. S.S.R.)
1953; 92-100; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50956.
The arrangement, spacing, and cost of the cathodic protection
of these gas lines, and the results of these measures are
detailed. M. Hosch

①

CHERNOVOL, V.S.

Dashava-Kiev main gas pipe is ten years old. Gaz.prom. 4
no.1:34-38 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Ukraine--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

CHERNOVOL, V.S.

Automatic and remote control of the Dashava - Kiev gas pipeline.
Gaz. prom. 4 no.12:37-39 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Remote control)
(Automatic control)

CHERNOVOI, V.S.

Development of the pipeline transportation of gas in the
Ukrainian S.S.R.V.S. Gaz. prom. no.10:25-28 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Ukraine--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

CHERNOVOL, V.S.

State of and prospects for the gas supply and distribution in the
Ukraine. Gaz.prom. 6 no.5:27-31 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Ukraine--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)
(Ukraine--Gas distribution)

CHERNOVOL, V.S.

Improving the technical and economic indices in gas pipeline
control in Kiev. Gaz. prom. 7 no.1235-38 '62 (MIRA 1787)

CHERNOVOL, V.S.

First underground reservoir for natural gas in the Ukrainian
S.S.R. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.4:60-61 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

CHERNOVOL, V.S.

First underground gas reservoir in the Ukraine. Gaz. delo no.8:
48-49 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kiyevskoye upravleniye magistral'nykh gazoprovodov.

L 24409-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 WW

ACC NR: AP6006369

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0100/0100

AUTHORS: Chernoval, V. S.; Shcherba, N. U.; Frelin, N. V.; Dashevskiy, L. N.;
Kolyada, I. A.; Gudrit, Ye. R.; Fediv, V. A.; Ivanovskiy, E. N.; Mazur, P. A.;
Yaskevich, L. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Streamline flow meter. Class 42, No. 178125 [announced by Gas Institute,
AN UkrSSR (Institut gaza AN UkrSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, streamline flow

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a streamline flow meter containing a sensing element in the form of a pivoted vane and jet rectifiers mounted in front of and behind the vane (see Fig. 1). To decrease vibrations, the pivoted vane has a bend in the side opposite the flow direction. A plate whose center of gravity is displaced toward the free end of the vane is hinged to the vane. There is also a bypass tube connecting the front and back of the vane.

Card 1/2

UDC: 532.574.27

L 24409-66
ACC NR: AP6006369

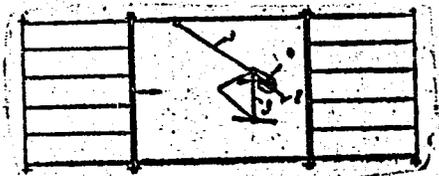


Fig. 1. 1 - pivoted vane;
2 - bend of vane; 3 - plate;
4 - bypass tube.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 14/

SUBM DATE: 12Feb65

Card 2/2 *ada*

L 22516-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EEG(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) AT/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4043100

S/0185/64/009/007/0807/0810

AUTHORS: Korsuns'ka, N.Ye. (Korsunskaya, N.Ye.); Sal'kov, Ye.A.; Chernovolenko, A.A.; Sheynkman, M.K.

TITLE: Determining the quantum yield of the intrinsic photoeffect in CdS-monocrystals using short impulse light

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 7, 1964, 807-810

TOPIC TAGS: CdS monocrystal, photocurrent quantum yield, photo-sensitivity, fast recombination channel, recombination channel operating time, cadmium sulfide

ABSTRACT: The phenomenological quantum yield of the photocurrent in CdS monocrystals, illuminated by light impulses of 2×10^{-7} sec. duration and constant intensity was measured at 300K. Wave length was varied from 480-520 μm . The yield was determined as the ratio of the total of the photoelectrons available in the sample at the end of the light impulse action to the total number of quanta absorbed in the crystal; the latter was determined with the help of photo-amplifier FEY-18A calibrated against an absolutely black background. The value of the measured yield was near unity in different photo-

Card 1/2

L 22546-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043100

sensitive crystals (0.6-1) and did not depend on λ . At the same time the yield, measured upon illumination of these same crystals with light impulse $t = 10^{-4}$ sec. was several times smaller. Thus the obtained data confirmed that the operating time of the fast recombination channel τ_2 was within the limits 10^{-5} sec $> \tau_2 > 2 \times 10^{-7}$ sec. "The authors sincerely thank V.E. Lashkar'ov, member of the AN URSSR, for attention to and discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 3 equations and 3 tables. 2

ASSOCIATION: Instytut naviiprovidnykh AN URSSR, Kiev (Institute of Semiconductors, AN URSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar64

SUB CODE: SS, CF

Card 2/2

L 26276-66 EPF(n)-2/EEC(k)-2/EWT(1) AT/WW

ACC NR: AP6013514

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/002/0132/0134

AUTHOR: Sal'kov, Ye. A.; Khvostov, V. A.; Chernovolenko, A. A. 64
B

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut Poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Obtaining light pulses for the investigation of the kinetics of photoconductivity

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 132-134

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, light radiation, nanosecond pulse, pulse generator ✓

ABSTRACT: A device for generating specially shaped light pulses for use in the study of the kinetics of photoconductivity is described. The device consists of two thyratrons and a coaxial storage line which discharges through a specially designed discharge lamp. The lamp, a porcelain capillary tube with tungsten electrodes, has a diameter of 0.01 cm. The limited cross section of the tube provides a current density of about 10^6 amp/cm² and, consequently, a greater pulse brightness. The device provides a pulse time of 5-6 nsec, a duration of constant light intensity of about 40 nsec, and a duration of the

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UDC: 621.317.759:539.293:535.215.12

L 26276-66

ACC NR: AP6013514

trailing edge at 30% level of the pulse height of 30 nsec. The device can be used in the study of fast recombination processes as well as for measurements of the absolute value of the quantum yield of photoelectrons. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [GS]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS:

4244

Card 2/2 CC

83271

26.1410
24.2120

S/109/60/005/009/018/026
E140/E455

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, I.A., Granovskiy, V.L. and Chernovolenko, A.F.

TITLE: New Data on the Influence of Magnetic Fields on the Ion Loss from Helium and Argon Plasmas

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 1508-1515

TEXT: Previous work (Ref.10) concerned a stationary plasma in a straight cylindrical tube with dielectric walls (side and end) with helium at $t = 0.03$ to 1.1 mm Hg. The radial loss of electrons and ions in a homogeneous longitudinal magnetic field at currents less than 0.1 A was found to take place through ambipolar diffusion. In the range of magnetic fields up to $B = 1300$ g the transverse loss coefficient was given approximately by the Townsend formula (Ref.1,2). Two hypotheses have been advanced concerning the deviation from the Townsend formula observed in Ref.10 and in other works (Ref.3 to 7): 1. It is connected with the appearance of non-stationary processes in the plasma, for example local oscillations of turbulence. 2. It is caused by a "short circuit" of the plasma by sections of metal tubes walls

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S/109/60/005/009/018/026
E140/E455

New Data on the Influence of Magnetic Fields on the Ion Loss from Helium and Argon Plasmas

perpendicular to the magnetic flux lines (Ref.8). The present work is a continuation of Ref.10, and a special experiment was carried out to check Simon's hypothesis (Ref.8). It was found that if the magnetic field did not act on the cathode region, the decrease of ion current from the centre to the wall of the tube and the ion loss coefficient with increase of magnetic field are monotonic. If the magnetic field acts on the cathode region, this relationship is valid only at currents less than 0.1 A. There is a close relationship between increase of noise and the formation of "anomalies" in the loss of ions at the tube walls. Variations of magnetic field change not only the amplitude but the spectrum of the noise. Not all oscillation arising in plasma can facilitate loss of ions to the side walls in the magnetic field. Moving stria, for example, have no influence. The types of oscillations leading to anomalies, the field distribution in them and their mechanism of affecting ion loss are open questions. The present results differ from Lehnert's in that maxima in the curves of longitudinal electric field vs. magnetic field have been obtained.

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83271

S/109/60/005/009/018/026
E140/E455

New Data on the Influence of Magnetic Fields on the Ion Loss from Helium and Argon Plasmas

No evidence for Simon's effect up to $B/p = 5 \times 10^5$ g/mm Hg was obtained. At B_{crit} random oscillations (noise) arise in the plasma, which increases the rate of ion loss. B_{crit} increases with increase of pressure. In the presence of a magnetic field in the cathode region B_{crit} decreases with increase of current in the tube. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 11 references, 7 Soviet and 4 English.

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1960.

Card 3/3

DVOROVENKO, G.P.; CHERNOVOLOT, K.D.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A., red.; GUREVICH,
M.M., tekhn. red.

[Collected problems in the theory of tractors and motortrucks]
Zadachnik po teorii traktora i avtomobilia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 111 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Tractors)

(Motortrucks)

DVOROVENKO, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNOVOLOT, K.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

"Fundamentals of the theory of tractors and automobiles" by
[doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.] D.A. Chudakov. Reviewed by G.P.
Dvoroenko, K.D. Chernovolot. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz.
21 no.1:63-64 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Tractors) (Motor vehicles)
(Chudakov, D.A.)

BEN', T.G.; CHERNOVOLOVA, A.P.

Efficiency of using hardened reinforcement steel. Stal' 25 no.7:656-
659 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

SINICHKA, A.M.; CHERNOVOLOVA, N.P.

Properties of the oils of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Neft, i
gaz. prom. no.1:42-46 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 18:2)

S/020/62/147/003/026/027
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Minsker, K. S.,
Chernovskaya, R. P.

TITLE: Effect of organic compounds with a closed conjugated system
of π -bonds on the stereospecific polymerization of propylene

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 3, 1962, 636 - 638 ✓

TEXT: The effects of compounds containing conjugated π -bonds of benzene, diphenyl, naphthalene, and anthracene were studied on the basis of the effect of styrene on the polymerization of propylene with Ziegler catalysts as studied in previous papers (Vysokomolek. soyed., 4, no. 12, (1962)). For this purpose, the k_g/k_o ratio was determined, where k_g is the constant of propylene polymerization in the presence of the aromatic compound, and k_o is the constant of polymerization in a pure aliphatic solvent (benzene, b.p. 96 - 102°C). Polymerization was conducted at 45°C, a propylene pressure of 4.5 - 5 atm, and a catalyst concentration $C_{TiCl_3} = 0.0265 \text{ moles/l.}$

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Effect of organic compounds with a ...

S/020/62/147/003/026/0: 7
B101/B186

Figure 1 shows that the polymerization rate is decelerated by small additions (0.3 moles/l) of aromatic compounds, and is accelerated by higher compounds. Anthracene additions could be used only up to 0.1 moles/l owing to their poor solubility in benzene. A complex with intensive donor or acceptor properties is assumed to be formed by aromatic hydrocarbon and one catalyst component. The equilibrium of this reaction depends on the structure and concentration of the additive, thus affecting the electron state of the active centers, and their ability to initiate polymerization. There is 1 figure. The most important English-language reference is: K. Vesely, J. Ambroz et al., J. Polymer Sci., 55, 25 (1961).

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1962

Card 2/3

MINSKER, K.S.; CHERNOVSKAYA, R.P.; ZAKHAROVA, A.S.

Kinetics and mechanism of propylene polymerization in the presence of styrene on the α -TiCl₃ + AlR₃ system. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.11:1627-1631 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.

CHERNOVSKAYA, R.P.; LEBEDEV, V.P.; MINSKER, K.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Copolymerization of propylene with styrene in the presence
of $\alpha\text{-TiCl}_3 + \text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7:1313-1317
Jl '64
(MIRA 18:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045432

S/0190/64/006/009/1656/1661

AUTHOR: Chernovskaya, R.P., Minsker, K.S., Razuvayev, G.A.

TITLE: Nature of the modifying action of aromatic compounds on the stereospecific polymerization of propylene

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 9, 1964, 1656-1661

TOPIC TAGS: propylene, propylene polymerization, stereospecific polymerization, benzene, naphtriethyl aluminum, alkyl aluminum, thalene, titanium trichloride, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: The effect of naphthalene, a very effective modifier, on the catalyst α - $\text{TiCl}_3 + \text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ was studied during the stereospecific polymerization of propylene, and the relative propylene polymerization rate ($k_n : k_o$ where k_n and k_o are rate constants in the presence and absence of naphthalene, respectively) was plotted against both C_{10}H_8 concentration and the molar ratio of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 : \text{TiCl}_3$ with a constant TiCl_3 content, with an increasing molar ratio of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 : \text{TiCl}_3$, a smaller amount of C_{10}H_8 is needed to increase the polymerization rate. A plot of the polymerization rate against catalyst concentration and the molar ratio of C_{10}H_8 : catalyst showed that naphthalene

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045432

increases the activity of the catalyst. Two series of experiments were carried out to clarify the role of each catalyst component. In the first series, the concentration of alkylaluminum was varied with a constant TiCl_3 and C_{10}H_8 content; in the other, the amount of TiCl_3 was varied with a constant amount of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ and C_{10}H_8 . It was found that the variation in the $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$: C_{10}H_8 ratio plays a more important role than the variation in the TiCl_3 : naphthalene ratio. An increase in the $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ concentration above a certain value decreases the molecular weight of the polymer, and in the presence of C_{10}H_8 the molecular weight decreases more sharply. The proportion of the isotactic fraction in the polymer obtained in the presence of C_{10}H_8 varies relatively slightly with an increasing concentration of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$. With varying TiCl_3 content in the presence of C_{10}H_8 , the molecular weight of polypropylene remains almost unchanged. This result can be explained by the essential role of the surface electron defects and the impurity crystals in the mechanism of polymerization. Most probably, the system TiCl_3 - $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ - aromatic compound is an equilibrium system in which alkylaluminum, aromatic compound and their complex in solution are adsorbed to the surface of the TiCl_3 . The strength of their bond with the active centers of the TiCl_3 varies. The variation in the activity of the catalyst with the concentration of aromatic

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045432

compounds is discussed in detail. As expected, in experiments with $C_{10}H_8$ in the range of maximum catalytic activity, the degree of stereoregulation is lower than that found in parallel experiments without naphthalene. On the other hand, for varying $TiCl_3$ content, an increase in the amount of $TiCl_3$ at a constant concentration of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ and $C_{10}H_8$ (1.56 mole/liter) leads to disproportionation of the activating portion of naphthalene. With a decrease in the $TiCl_3$ content, the activity of the modified catalyst decreases. The concentration of very active centers increases more slowly than the total $TiCl_3$ content. Thus, the variation in the relative rate of polymerization depending on the molar ratio $Al(C_2H_5)_3 : TiCl_3$ is smoother than that due to a varying concentration of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ at a constant amount of $TiCl_3$. When experimental data for coarsely dispersed $TiCl_3$ ($S=12 m^2$) and $TiCl_3$ ground in a vibration mill ($S = 18 m^2$) were compared, it was found that the position and size of the rate extremes and the other characteristics of the process depend on the individual specimens of $TiCl_3$ employed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Nov63

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

SUB CODE: OC, MT

Card 3/3

L 8496-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP5026479 44.55

SOURCE CODE: UR/0195/65/006/005/0941/0944

AUTHOR: Razuvayev, G.A.; Chernovskaya, R.P.; Minsker, K.S. 44.55 42 B

ORG: none

TITLE: On Modifying Ziegler catalysts 7

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 6, no. 5, 1965, 941-944

TOPIC TAGS: heterogeneous catalysis, titanium compound, organoaluminum compound, propylene, catalytic polymerization 7, 44.55

ABSTRACT: During the polymerization of propylene, the authors noted a modifying effect of aromatic compounds on the catalyst $\alpha\text{-TiCl}_3(\text{Si}) + (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{Al}$ at 45C: small amounts of benzene, naphthalene, toluene, and tetrahydronaphthalene slowed down the polymerization, and large amounts accelerated it. In large concentrations, ethylbenzene and isopropylbenzene also accelerated the process, but chlorobenzene slowed it down. The properties of the polypropylene obtained (average degree of polymerization and content of fractions soluble in n-heptane) also depended on the concentration of the aromatic impurity added. Nonaromatic compounds (triethylamine) also were found to have a modifying effect. The

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UDC 541.128'64

L 8496-66

ACC NR: AP5026479

authors note the common nature of the modifying effect of both nucleophilic and electrophilic additive on Ziegler-Natta catalysts; this is accounted for by the concepts of heterogeneous catalysis. It is concluded that in the system $\alpha\text{-TiCl}_3 + (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{Al} +$ aromatic compound (+ propylene), associates are formed which are very labile and promote a qualitative change of the heterogeneous surface of the catalytic system and a change in its activity. The equilibrium state of this interaction depends both on the chemical nature and concentration of the reagents. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Mar64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

B/K
Card 2/2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; MINSKER, K.S.; CHERNOVSKAYA, R.P.; BURLAKOVA, G.I.

Modification of the Ziegler-Natta catalyets in the polymerization
of olefins. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:39-44, Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

L 33530-65 EWT(m)/EFP(e)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pa-h/Pr-h/Pa-h RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007567

S/0020/65/160/005/1093/1096

AUTHOR: Razuvayev, G. A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Minsker, K. S.; Grayevskiy, A. I.; Chernovskaya, R. P. 85
34TITLE: Copolymerization of vinyl chloride with olefins on Ziegler systems 3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 5, 1965, 1093-1096

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride, poly(vinyl chloride), polyolefin, Ziegler catalyst, alkylaluminum, titanium tetrachloride, copolymerization, vinyl chloride olefin copolymerization, ethylene, propylene

ABSTRACT: Copolymerization of vinyl chloride with ethylene or propylene was attempted on catalytic mixtures of the Ziegler catalyst type. Previous studies by some of the authors had indicated that vinyl chloride does not polymerize to solid polymers in the presence of mixtures of trialkylaluminum or dialkylaluminum halides with titanium tetrachloride, and that alkoxy derivatives of alkylated aluminum were catalytically active. Therefore, copolymerization of vinyl chloride with ethylene or propylene was conducted in the presence of a catalytic system consisting of diethylaluminum ethoxide and titanium tetrachloride or diethylaluminum ethoxide, ethyl(ethoxy)bromoaluminum, and titanium tetrachloride. The

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L 33530-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007567

copolymerization was conducted at 60C and 10 atm. The polymers obtained contained 42-53% chlorine. The yields depended on the catalyst concentration in the reacting mixture. Di-isobutylaluminum isobutoxide was also catalytically active, but to a lesser degree. The copolymers obtained were either a fine white powder (in the case of ethylene) or a slightly granulated powder (in the case of polyethylene). The chlorine content affected the physical, physicochemical, and thermomechanical properties of the copolymers. Compared with the poly(vinyl chloride), the copolymers had a higher solubility in many solvents; the glass transition temperature of copolymers was higher than that of the poly(vinyl chloride), but lower than that of the polyolefins. The flow point, according to the thermomechanical curves, was in the 60-90C range for the copolymer with 42% chlorine, and 70-90C for the ethylene copolymer. Thermal stability of the copolymers was tested over an interval of 3 to 40 minutes with a change in the chlorine content from 50 to 1%. The temperature of decomposition changed in the same manner. Orig. art. has 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii organicheskikh produktov i akrilatov (State All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chloroorganic Products and Acrylates)

Card 2/3

L 33530-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007567

SUBMITTED: 08Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CORR: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER:

ATTN:

Card 3/3

CHERNOVOY, N.G.

MIKHAYLOVA, B.M. (Moskva); CHERNOVOY, N.G. (Moskva)

Complex nature of organic compounds of alkali metals. Uch.zap.Kaz.un.
115 no.10:50 '55. (MIRA 10:5)

(Compounds, Complex)
(Alkali metal compounds)

CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.

14

CA

Change of the chemical composition of water samples during their storage. E--N--Chernovskaya. *Voprosy Gidrokhim. (Gosudarst. Gidrol. Inst.)* 1946, No. 32, 87-97. —A report of lab. studies on the effects that different preservatives have on the change of chem. compn. of water samples during storage. The preservatives tested were chloroform, ether, xylene, H_2SO_4 , and $HgCl_2$. For preservation of HCO_3^- the author used CO_2 . The following components were studied: HCO_3^- , pH, free CO_2 , NO_2^- , NO_3^- , and oxidizability. Periodical analyses for these components were made at the following intervals: (1) directly *in situ* or in the lab.; (2) after 6 hrs.; (3) after 1 day; (4) after 3 days; (5) after 10 days; (6) after 1 mo.; and (7) after 3 mos. It was found that it was sufficient to det. pH to an accuracy of 0.1. Also it was necessary to carry out the detn. for free CO_2 *in situ*, since a change in its content occurs in the period of the first 6 hrs. after taking the sample. Substantial changes of NO_2^- and NO_3^- content and oxidizability occurred after the first 3 days of storage. And addn. of preservative did not lead to complete preservation of the sample during further storage. It was also concluded that a change in compn. of the water takes place even when microbiological analysis indicates complete sterility of sample. The best preserving action was shown by H_2SO_4 , $HgCl_2$, and in some cases xylene. However, the H_2SO_4 interfered with detn. of nitrites, sulfates, alkalinity, and xylene interfered with detn. of oxidizability. $HgCl_2$ interfered with detn. of cations and chlorine. There are extensive tables of data representing these lab. investigations. Gladys S. Muey

СН ЧЕРКНОВСКАЯ, Е. И.

14

Determination of the nitrate ion by the Noll method
O. A. Alekin and E. N. Chernovskaya, *Voprosy Gidromekhim.*

khim. (Voenudarn. Gidrot. Inst.) 1940, No. 32, 74-80. To clarify certain points concerning the use of the brucine method of Noll (C.A. 39, 3864²) for detg. nitrate ion in freshwaters the following points were studied: (1) establishment of a min. quant. of water for the detn., (2) conditions of treatment of the water with brucine, (3) the time of reaction of the brucine and nitrate solns., and (4) the proportionality of the color change with change of nitrate content. The source of nitrate for the expts. was a soln. of KNO₃ made up in the lab. Results were expressed by the ratio of the columns of liquids in the colorimeter cylinders at the time when the colors were matched. Five cc. was found to be the min. amt. of water with which to start a detn. It was learned that best results were obtained by detn. of nitrate on samples contg. from 6 to 50 mg. l. of NO₃⁻. Conditions of the analyses had to be kept uniform. For instance, there had to be uniformity as to type of containers used for the reaction and the same pipet was used for introducing the sulfuric acid soln. of brucine into the samples. Also the reaction times had to be the same in any series of samples for which comparable results were expected. All the conditions studied were suitably illustrated by tables of data obtained from the expts.
Glady S. Macy

CHERNOVSKAYA, E. N.

USSR/ Biology - Hydrobiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 40/48

Authors : Chernovskaya, E. N.

Title : Oxidizability of White Sea water

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/5, 911-913, August 11, 1954

Abstract : The oxidizability of water from the White Sea, was investigated by the hydrochemical laboratory of the Murmansk Biological Station, and the results obtained are given in tables. Four USSR references (1939-1952).

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Kolsk Branch, Biological Station, Murmansk

Presented by : Academician E. N. Pavlovskiy, February 23, 1954

MATVEYEVA, T.A., NIKITINA, N.S., CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.

Causes and effects of the irregular distribution of *Fabricia
sabella* Ehr. and *Arenicola marina* L. worms in littoral zones.
Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.2:370-373 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Murmansk--Annelida)

CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.

Biogenous elements in the soil solutions of the eastern Murmansk littoral. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.4:828-831 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Murmansk--Seashore)

CHERNOVSKAYA, Yo.N.

Data on the temperature and hydrochemical conditions of the Mezen'
Bay. Trudy Murm. biol. sta. 4:165-171 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Mezen' Bay—Hydrology)

CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.

~~CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.~~
Data on the chemical properties of water retained in the littoral
soils of Eastern Murman. Trudy Murm. biol. sta. 4 no. 58:7-17 '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kol'skogo filiala AN
SSSR.

(Murman Coast--Water, Underground)

CHERNOVSKAYA, YE

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Gidrologicheskiye i gidrokhimicheskiye usloviya na litorali Vostochnogo Murmana i Belogo morya (Hydrological and Hydrochemical conditions of the coastal region of East Murman and the White Sea) Moskva, Akademkniga, 1956.

113, (3) p. diagrs., maps, tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Murmanskaya Biologicheskaya Stantsiya.

"Literatura": p. 110-114

AVS

ROZOVA, L.V.; PASTUKHOVA, N.M.; CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.; LEDER, I.Z.

Hydrological and hydrochemical conditions in the Baltic Sea during
the period of the International Geophysical Year. Trudy GOIN
no.55:77-96 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Baltic Sea—Hydrology) (Baltic Sea—Water—Composition)

SOSKIN, I.M.; CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.

General characteristics of changes in the hydrological and hydrochemical conditions of the Baltic Sea during the past decade. Okeanologiya 1 no.3:426-431 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.; PASTUKHOVA, N.M.; TSURIKOVA, A.P., red.

[Tables for calculating the solubility of oxygen in, and the pH values of seawater] Tablitsy dlia vychisleniia rastvorimosti kisloroda i volichin pH v morskoi vode. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 46 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.
2. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo okeanograficheskogo instituta, Moskva (for Chernovskaya, Pastukhova).

^S
CHERNOVAKAYA, Ye.N.

Distribution of the amount of pressure of free carbon dioxide in
the Baltic Sea. Trudy GOIN no.68:137-150 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Baltic Sea—Carbon dioxide)

CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.; PASTUKHOVA, N.M.; BUYNEVICH, A.G.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.E.;
AUNIN'SH, E.A.; SIMONOV, A.I., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.

[Hydrochemical regime of the Baltic Sea] Gidrokhimicheskii
rezhim Baltiiskogo moria. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965.
167 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6020676

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0018/0023

AUTHOR: Lyuksemburg, K. I.; Chernokhvostova, Ye. V.; Rozentalene, L. V.; Belyayeva, A. I.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene, Ministry of Health LitSSR (Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR); Moscow Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Identifying typhoid carriers by quantitative determination of TS antibodies

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 18-23

TOPIC TAGS: carrier, carrier state, typhoid, antibody, disease diagnosis, *DISEASE CONTROL, BACTERIAL DISEASE*

ABSTRACT:

The authors present a method of identifying suspected carriers among people who have had typhoid, based on differences in antibody content in the sera of carriers and healthy persons who have had typhoid. In carriers, TS, O-, Vi-, and H- antibody titers were higher than in healthy people who had once had the disease. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 11Sep65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

UDC: 616.927-008.97 078.7

PUCHKOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, doktor med.nauk, zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR
[deceased]; CHEBNOVSKIY, I.P.; NECHAYEV, A.M., obshchiy red.;
OSTROVSKAYA, L.S., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Organization of first aid in Moscow] Organizatsiia skoroi
meditsinskoi pomoshchi v Moskve. Izd.2. Perer. i dop. L.P.
Chervonskogo. Otschaie red. A.M.Nechaeva. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo
med.lit-ry, 1959. 139 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(MOSCOW--AMBULANCE SERVICE)

CHERNOVSKIY, K.M.

Elimination of infectious diseases is an urgent task of the
medical personnel of the republic. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no. 2:3-8
Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik Sanitarno-protivoepidemicheskogo upravleniya
Minzdrava Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(TAJKISTAN--COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

CHEFNOVSKIY, M.I., inzh.

Some characteristics of the documentation of outcroppings made during the large-scale geological survey of the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin, Sbor. nauch. trud. KGBI no. 18820-24 '61
(MIRA 17:8)

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; NOTAROV, V.D.; MCLYAVKO, G.I.; MEL'NIK,
Yu.P.; SIROSHTAN, R.I.; DOVGAN', M.N.; CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.;
SHCHERBAKOVA, K.F.; ZAGORUYKO, L.G.; GOROSHNIKOV, B.I.;
AKIMENKO, N.M.; SEMERGEYEVA, Ye.A.; KUCHER, V.N.; TAKHTUYEV,
G.V.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; ZARUBA, V.M.; NAZAROV, P.P.; MAKSIMOVICH,
V.L.; STRUYEVA, G.M.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.; SKARZHINSKAYA, T.A.;
CHEREDNICHENKO, A.I.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; PITADE, A.A.; RADUTSKAYA,
P.D.; ZHILKINSKIY, S.I.; KAZAK, V.M.; KACHAN, V.G.; STRYGIN,
A.I., red.; LADIYEVA, V.D., red.; ZHUKOV, G.V., red.; YEPATKO,
Yu.M., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, B.D., red.; SLENZAK, O.I., red.izd-va;
RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Geology of Krivoy Rog iron-ore deposits]Geologiya Krivorozhskikh
zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdenii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR.
Vol.1.[General problems in the geology of the Krivoy Rog Basin.
Geology and iron ores of the deposits of the "Ingulets,"
Rakhmanovo, and Il'ich Mines]Obshchie voprosy geologii Krivbassa.
Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii rudnikov
"Ingulets," Rakhmanovskogo i im. Il'icha. 1962. 479 p.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mining geology) (MIRA 16:3)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

SIROSHAN, R.I.; CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.[Chernovs'kyi, M.I.]

Correlation of rocks in the middle series of the Likhmanovskaya
syncline and the Tarapako-Likhmanovskaya anticline in the Krivoy
Rog. Geol. zhur. 18 no. 2:83-86 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BELOKRYS, L.S.; VOYTKEVICH, G.V.; CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.

Scientific and technical conference at the Krivoy Rog Mining
Institute. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:263-265
'58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut, kafedra obshchey geologii.
(Geology)

CHERNOVSKIY, M.I., aspirant

Main features of the geological structure of the Tarapako-Lekhmanof-
skiy anticline. Sbor. nauch. trud. NIGRI no.2:175-182 '59.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Rostov Province--Folds (Geology))

CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.

Lateral shifts in the Krivoy Rog ore basin. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
geol.i razv. no.2:100-104 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Faults (Geology))

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; NOTAROV, V.D.; MOLYAVKO, G.I.;
 MEL'NIK, Yu.P.; SIROSHTAN, R.I.; DOVGAN', M.N.; CHERNOVSKIY,
 M.I.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K.F.; ZAGORUYKO, L.G.; GOROSHNIKOV, B.I.;
 AKIMENKO, N.M.; SEMERGEYEVA, Ye.A.; KUCHER, V.N.; TAKHTUYEV, G.V.;
 KALYAYEV, G.I.; ZARUBA, V.M.; NAZAROV, P.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, V.L.;
 STRUYEVA, G.M.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.; SKARZHINSKAYA, T.A.;
 CHEREDNICHENKO, A.I.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; PITADE, A.A.; RADUTSKAYA,
 P.D.; ZHILKINSKIY, S.I.; KAZAK, V.M.; KACHAN, V.G.; POLOVKO, N.I.,
 red.; LADIYEVA, V.D., red.; ZHUKOV, G.V., red.; YEPATKO, Yu.M.,
 red.; SLENZAK, O.I., red. izd-va; KULICHENKO, V.G., red.;
 RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Geology of the Krivoy Rog iron ore deposits] Geologiya Krivo-
 rozhskikh zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdenii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
 USSR. Vol.1.[General problems of the geology of the Krivoy Rog
 Basin. Geology and iron ores of the "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskiy,
 and Il'ich ore deposits] Obshchie voprosy geologii Krivbassa.
 Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii rudnikov
 "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskogo i im. Il'icha. 1962. 479 p. Vol.2.[Ge-
 ology and iron ores of the Dzerzhinskiy, Kirov, Liebknecht, October
 Revolution, "Bol'shevik, " Frunze, 22d Parts'ezd, Red Guard, and
 Lenin deposits] Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii
 im. Derzhinskogo, im.Kirova, im.K.Linkenkhta, im.XI parts'ezda, im.
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CHERNOVSKIY, M.I., gornyy inzhener-geolog

Outlook for ore in the Tarapako-Likhmanovskiy anticline and its
connection with the geological structure. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI
no.7:56-61 '59. (MIRA 16:9)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Economic)

CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.

Mechanical and historical conjunction of the structural forms of the
Tarapako-Likhmanovskiy anticline. Sbor. nauch.trud. KGRI no:20(3):34-
40 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I.; SHCHEGROVA, K.A.

Separation of sulfur compounds from aromatic hydrocarbons
by means of adsorption. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz 5 no.1:51-56 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

CHERNOVSKIY, N.I. [Chernovs'kyi, M.I.]

Convergence structure between the western Ingulets syncline and
Tarapak-Likhmanovskaya anticline in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Geol.
zhur. 20 no.2:62-66 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Structural)

IVLIYEV, I.V.; PETRUKHNOVSKIY, I.V. retsenzent; KRIMNUS, G.Kh.
retsenzent; NAUMOV, G.I. retsenzent; ORLOV, V.N.
retsenzent; TUCHKEVICH, T.M. retsenzent; USHAKOV, P.S.
retsenzent; CHERNUKHA, N.T. retsenzent; EDEL'SHTEYN,
P.G. retsenzent; KRISHTAL', L.I., red.; VINNICHENKO, N.G.,
kand. ekon. nauk, red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Finance and the financing of railroad transportation] Fi-
nansy i finansirovanie zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Mo-
skva, Tranzzheldorizdat, 1963. 439 p. (MIRA 17:2)

CHERNOVSKIY, Yefim Grigor'yevich; SAVINA, Z.A., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA,
I.G., tekhn. red.

[Principles of structural drilling techniques] Osnovy tekhnologii
bureniia strukturnykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1962.
231 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Boring)

M. I. CHERNOY 1 Dr.

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Spravochnaya kniga po rechnomu transportu Reference book on river
transport izd. 2., perer. 1 dop. Red. kol.
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560 p. illus., diags., graphs, tables.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

30916. CHERNOY, Z. I.

K voprosy normirovaniya raskhoda elektroenergii na mashinostroitel'nom zavode. (Po povody odnoim stat'i I. I. Levina i stat'i I. I. Ivanova / O metodike normirovaniya udel'nykh raskhodov elektroenergii / v zhurn. / Prom. energetika/, 1948, No. 11 - 8). Prom. energetika, 1949, No. 10, s. 7-8.

"The Problem of Normalization of Electric Power Consumption in a Machine Building Factory," Prom. Energet., No. 10, 1949, Engr. Uralmasfazvod, -c1949-.

CHERNOY, Z.I.

AID P - 3408

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 23/30

Author : Chernoy, Z. I., Eng.

Title : ~~Protection from electric shock during a break of the~~
Protection from electric shock during a break of the
main trolley overhead wires

Periodical : Energetik, 10, 30-32, 0 1955

Abstract : The author discusses various cases of protection:
a scheme with two artificial zeros; a system with
insulated zero; a system with grounded zero; and
electromechanic protection. He suggests various
types of protection for all these cases. Four
connection diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

CHERNOY, Z. I.

BII-MUKHAMEDOV, Izmail Sadrivich; CHERNOY, Z.I., inzh., retsenzent; DROBININ, Ye.I., red.; SARAFANNIKOVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for operators of high-frequency heat treating equipment]
V pomoshch' termistu-vysokochastotniku. Pod red. IA.I.Drobinina.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 88 p.
(Metals--Heat treatment) (MIRA 11:4)
(Induction heating)

CHERNOY, Zalman Isakovich; DITKOVSKIY, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; DOKSHITSKIY, A.B., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Operating the control board of an electric furnace] Upravlenie pul'-
tom elektropechi. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 125 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric furnaces) (Automatic control)

~~CHERNOYAROV, I.~~

Geodesist's work at the building site. Stroitel' 2 no.10:6-7 0 '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

(Surveying)

CHERNOYAROV, M.V.

About the chlorophyll cells of a developing anther in flowering plants. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 5 no.6:55-58 '52.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nau Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiyev.
(Chlorophyll) (Plant cells and tissues)

CHERNOYAROV, M.V.

KOHARNITSKAYA, A.M.; CHERNOYAROV, M.V.

A case of variation in the sexual characters of peach seedlings.
Agrobiologiya no.4:153-154 J1-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk USSR, g.Kiyev.
(Kiev--Peach) (Inflorescence)

KOSTRYUKOVA, K.Yu.; CHEPNOZAROV, M.V.

Criticism of the theory of the species stability of chromosome
numbers in the light of modern scientific data. Agrobiologia
no.4:604-617 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

CHERNOYAROVA, A.

Results of the Buryat regional conference on the development of
productive forces. *Krat. soob. BKNII* no.1:163-165 '59.
(MIRA 14:9)
(Buryat-Mongolia--Natural resources)

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CHEKNDYAKOVA, N-N

Transformation of bornyl chloride. I. I. VANIN AND A. A. CHERNOVAROVA. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 61, 2279-90(1929).—The action of NiCO₃ on aliphatic chlorides produces C₁₁H₁₈ with splitting off of HCl from the secondary or tertiary chloride (C. A. 8, 320; 9, 3030). Bornyl chloride (I) splits off HCl with isomerization and formation of camphenes (Berthelot, *Compt. rend.* 55, 498; Reychler, *Ber.* 29, 606(1896)). The action of iso-AmOK in iso-AmOH on I produces bornylene without isomerization (Meerwein and Joussea, *C. A.* 17, 752). Heating of I with NiCO₃ produces at 165-75° liquid hydrocarbons. C₁₁H₁₈ at 125-35° camphenes, m. 50°, and at the intermediate temp. a mixt. of both. The liquid hydrocarbons proved to be camphenes giving acetates and on sapon. of turpentine (II), thus indicating a semicyclic double bond (Walbaum, *J. prakt. Chem.* 49(1894)). *Exptl. part.*—Prepn. of I. The fraction b. 153-61° obtained by distg. the oil filtered with suction, dried between filter paper, crystals from alc., m. 120-1°, optically inactive. The NiCO₃ was always freshly dried for 3 hrs. at 105-10°. *Liquid camphene.*—About 1 part of NiCO₃ was refluxed with NiCO₃ for 80 min. to remove Cl, twice distd. over Na into 8 fractions, all of which analyzed for C₁₁H₁₈. Each fraction was redistd. over Na in a CO₂ atm., producing: b. 140-54.5°, d₄²⁰ 0.8456, n_D²⁰ 1.45747, MR 43.86; b. 155-57.5°, d₄²⁰ 0.8575, n_D²⁰ 1.46160, MR 43.56; b. 158-9, d₄²⁰ 0.8595, n_D²⁰ 1.46415, MR 43.67; b. 160-03°, d₄²⁰ 0.8616, n_D²⁰ 1.4654, MR 43.07; b. 164-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.8626, n_D²⁰ 1.46782, MR 43.80; b. 165-72°, d₄²⁰ 0.8652, n_D²⁰ 1.46879, MR 43.75, all optically inactive. Each of the first 3 fractions was converted to an acetate with AcOH and H₂SO₄, and then sapond. with alc. KOH, all of them giving II. *Solid camphene.*—The procedure is similar to that described above, only the refluxing was continued 7 hrs. at 125-35°, the product was extd. with Et₂O, which was expelled, again refluxed with NiCO₃, distd. into 5 fractions, the first 4 fractions combined, and again refluxed with NiCO₃ for 1.5 hrs. and distd.

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giving a small fraction of a liquid b. up to 150°, and a solid b. 135-017, which when repeatedly distd. over Na is freed from Cl, pressed out, dried between filter paper, crystall. from alc., m. 50°, b. 150-8°, has a camphor-like odor, is optically inactive, and is camphene. The liquid hydrocarbons are assumed to be liquid camphene and are being further investigated.
CHAM BLANC

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

Linalool from coriander oil. I. I. VANIN AND A. A. CHERNOYAROVA. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 62, 3013-7(1930).--Linalool was prepd. from coriander oil by fractionation. The *chloride*, b. 120-7°, d_4^{20} 1.0304, was obtained by the action of HCl. The action of NiCl_2 on the chloride gave a monocyclic *terpene*, b. 165-7°, d_4^{20} 0.8333. B. C. A.

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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The fatty and the essential oils from *Coriandrum sativum* grown in the Northern Caucasus. I. I. Vanin and A. A. Chernogorova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 922-22(1933).—The seed contained moisture 7.5, ash 4.75, essential oils 0.8-0.85, fatty oil 20.23 (after drying to const. wt.), proteins 16.6 (N x 6.25), cellulose 38.44, N-free substances 12.38%. The essential oil was steam-distilled and the distillate was redistd. into 5 fractions. The main fraction, b. 190-200°, was linoleol. The fraction b. 155-164° was a pinene, probably α -pinene; the slightly too high temp. may be explained by a small admixt. of β -pinene. The fatty oil was obtained from the residue of the essential oil after drying in a vacuum app. preliminarily charged with CO₂, at 70-75° and 4-5 mm. Hg pressure. The oil was sepd. by ether extrn. in a Soxhlet app. and dried in vacuo (after distn. of the solvent) to const. wt. It had d₄²⁰ 0.9210, d₄²⁵ 0.9207, n_D²⁰ 1.47183, viscosity at 20° 11.8, acid no. 6.11, sapon. no. 188.58, I no. 91.4, esterification no. 182.42, Hehner no. 94.09, unsaponifiable matter 0.73%, glycerol 10.92%, solidified 3-4°, m. 19-22°. The insol. fatty acids had: d₄²⁰ 0.8945, d₄²⁵ 0.8972, m. 22-23°, solidified 10.6°, n_D²⁰ 1.46215, mol. wt. 267.9, neutralization no. 194.83, I no. 94.25, sapon. no. 196.31. The fatty oil is composed mainly of the glycerides of Δ^9 -oleic acid and the separated oleic acid yielded on oxidation 6,7-octadecandioic acid and after elaidination Δ^9 -elaidic acid; these were identical with oxidation products and the elaidination product of petroselinic acid.

A. A. Boehltingk

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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COMMON ELEMENTS

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MATERIALS GROUPS

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1ST AND 2ND COPIES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 10

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Displacement of the double bond in 8,7- and 9,10-oleic acids. I. I. Vanin and A. A. Chernoyanova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 1837-42 (1935). Study of the migration of a double bond in oleic acids and the production of unsatd. compds. by the interaction of fatty halo acids with NiCO₃ was begun with 9,10-oleic acid (I) and 8,7-oleic acid (petroselenic acid) (II). Chlorostearic acids are best produced from I and II by the following modification of the Potrovakil method (*Rev.* 23, 2632). A soln. of 62 g. of I in 2 parts of 100% AcOH is satd. with dry HCl at a room temp. for 3 hrs. in the 1st day and 4 hrs. in the next day. The reaction mixt. is heated in a sealed tube at 140-50° for 7 hrs. and allowed to rest at a room temp. for 2 days. The product freed from AcOH and the excess HCl and crystd. from Et₂O gave a good yield of chlorostearic acid (III), m. 39-41°. Heating 40 g. III with 40 g. NiCO₃ (dried at 105°) at 100-310° for 3 hrs., decomp. the product with 20% H₂SO₄ and extg. with Et₂O, resulted in isoleic acid, m. 43-4°, solidifying at 37-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.8757, n_D²⁰ 1.4494, M. R. 86.44 (observed), M. R.

86.39 (calcd.). Since this acid is identical with the iso-oleic acid obtained by Zaitzev (*J. Russ. Phys.-chem. Soc.* 20, 398, 407), which according to Egorov (*C. A.* 7, 1477) and Bauer and Panagoulas (*C. A.* 24, 4307) is the 10,11-acid, it follows that the double bond was shifted toward the Me and not the carboxylic group. Me(CH₂)₇CH=CH(CH₂)₂CO₂H + HCl → Me(CH₂)₇CHClCH₂(CH₂)₂CO₂H (IV); 2IV + NiCO₃ → NiCl₂ + H₂O + CO₂ + 2Me(CH₂)₇CH=CH(CH₂)₂CO₂H. II, b.p. 215-17°, m. 32-3°, d₄²⁰ 0.8824, d₄²⁵ 0.8794, n_D²⁰ 1.4513, M. R. 86.76 (obs.), M. R. 86.75 (calcd. for C₁₈H₃₄O₂ + double bond), I no. 86.75, is obtained in 36.1% yield from coriander oil by centrifuging the free fatty acid (not the glyceride). II treated with HCl as above gave 20.2% of 7-chlorostearic acid, Me(CH₂)₇CHCl(CH₂)₂CO₂H (V), m. 38-9° (Zaitzev, *loc. cit.*). V treated with NiCO₃ as above gave 7,8-isooleic acid, m. 51-2°, d₄²⁰ 0.873, n_D²⁰ 1.4507.

Chas. Blanc

CHERNOYAROVA, N. A.

Some transformations of linalool, based on stereo-isomerism. I. I. Vanin and A. A. Chernoyarova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 885-82 (1937). -- The dehydration of linalool (I) to the terpene $C_{11}H_{16}$ and possible assoc. stereoisomeric changes are studied. *d*-Linalool (16 g.), b. 85-8.5°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 10.12°, with PCl_5 (62 g.) in $CHCl_3$ (135 g.) gives *l*-linalyl chloride $C_{11}H_{17}Cl$ (11 g.) (II), b. 85-90°, and chiefly $C_{11}H_{16}Cl$ (33 g.) (III), b. 112-15°. I (25 g.) with PCl_5 (7.5 g.) reacts smoothly to give II (9 g.), b. 100.6°, d_4^{20} 0.9423, d_4^{25} 0.9388, n_D^{20} 1.47867; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -1.74°. II and III, with nearly equal wt. of $NiCO$, at 120-40° for several hrs., give monocyclic terpenes, $C_{11}H_{16}$, which differ structurally. The product from II and $NiCO$, b. 104.7°, d_4^{20} 0.8338, n_D^{20} 1.47147, probably *p*-mentha-1,2-diene or *p*-mentha-2,4-diene. II with $AgCO_3$ gives β -pinene, b. 72.5°, d_4^{20} 0.8767, n_D^{20} 1.47898. Moist Ag_2O with II gives some I and considerable tar, while alc. KOH completely hydrolyzes II, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -2.02°, to *l*-linalool, d_4^{20} 0.8744, n_D^{20} 1.46488, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -1.58°, without any reversal in sign of rotation. Eighteen references. John Livak

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ASA-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

NA

The structure of petroselenic acid. A. A. Chernovatskiy, *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 149-52 (1938); cf. Vanin and Chernoyazova, *C. A.* 30, 2173. Waste coriander seeds, after the extrn. of the ethereal oil, contain up to 20% of fatty oil, composed chiefly of the glyceride of petroselenic acid (I). *Mo ester* of free I, b. 208-10°, d₄²⁰ 0.8767, n_D²⁰ 1.4501, M. R. 90.70, when converted into the ozonide and decompd. by boiling with H₂O and H₂O₂ yielded lauric acid, m. 44-5°, and adipic acid, m. 150-1°. The results show that I is Me(CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆CO₂H.
Chav. Blanc

Novocherkassk Industri. Inst.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

70

CA

Esters of isobutic acids. A. A. Chernogayova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 174-81 (1939). Petroselenic acid (I), isobutic acid (10,11-oleic acid) (II) and isopetroselenic acid (7,8-isobutic acid) (III) were prepd. by the methods given in the earlier paper (cf. Vanin and Chas. *Chim.* 30, 2173). The following esters were obtained by refluxing with excess (3.5 mols.) alc. (The values given below after the b. p. are for d_4^{20} , n_D^{20} , M. R. and I no., resp.) I: Me, b. 100-7°, 0.8707, 1.45010, 90.70, —; Pr, b. 199-200°, 0.8711, 1.45317, 100.50, 74.32; iso-Pr, b. 192-4°, 0.8688, 1.45116, 100.44, 74.30; Bu, b. 202-4°, 0.8073, 1.45207, 105.25, 72.15; iso-Am, b. 210-17°, 0.8082, 1.45357, 109.7, 07.8; octyl, b. 230 0°, 0.8032, 1.45417, 123-35, 63.09. II: Pr, b. 198°, 0.8702, 1.45187, 100.41, 69.28; Bu, b. 216-18°, 0.8657, 1.44859, 104.83, 62.4; Am, b. 247-50°, 0.8670, 1.45257, 100.50, 64.01; octyl, b. 240-1°, 0.8642, 1.45367, 123.38, 58.80. III: Me, b. 193-5°, 0.8743, 1.45257, 91.43, —; Pr, b. 205 8°, 0.8704, 1.45167, 100.35, —; Bu, b. 219°, 0.8662, 1.45217, 105.3, —; Am, b. 220-2°, 0.8700, 1.45317, 109.39, —. The results show that the size of the alc. radicals has an influence on the b. p. of the esters and practically none on their d . The position of the double bond in the esters studied has practically no influence on the b. p., d . and other phys. properties. Chas. Blanc

Novocherkassk Industrial Inst.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CA

Action of sulfuric acid on petroselinic acid. A. A. Chernoyarova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 146-9 (1940).—Petroselinic acid (I) (70 g.) was treated dropwise with 25 g. of concd. H₂SO₄ at 25-30° and the next day decompd. with ice water and refluxed 5-6 hrs., forming 83.4% of a hydroxystearic acid (II), m. 82°. Oxidation of II in AcOH with CrO₃ gave lauric, adipic, undecylic and pimelic acids, showing that II is 7-hydroxy-octadecanoic acid; Et ester, bp 253°, m. 45-6°. Thus, I reacts with H₂SO₄ and H₂O similarly to oleic acid by adding the HO group farther from the CO₂H group (cf. *C. A.* 30, 2173). Chas. Blanc

Lab. Organic Chem., Novochebarkassk Industrial Inst.

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

100 AND 4TH COLUMNS

Some transformations of petroselinic acid. A. A. Chernoyarova (Novocherkassk Ind. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 16, 199-202(1946).—Petroselinic acid (38 g.) in 50 g. $CHCl_3$ was treated with 2 atoms Cl to yield 47.5 g. α,β -dichlorostearic acid, m. 74-5° (from EtOH); similar treatment of petroselinic acid gave the *trans* isomer, m. 60-7°. Treatment of *cis*- or *trans*- α,β -dihydroxystearic acids with PCl_5 gave uncrystallizable oils (approx. $C_{17}H_{32}ClO_2$). No reaction could be induced between the α,β -dichloro acids and moist Ag oxide. G. M. K.

ca 10

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

ASTROLOGICAL INDEX

ASTROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

5TH AND 6TH COLUMNS

7TH AND 8TH COLUMNS

9TH AND 10TH COLUMNS

11TH AND 12TH COLUMNS

13TH AND 14TH COLUMNS

15TH AND 16TH COLUMNS

17TH AND 18TH COLUMNS

19TH AND 20TH COLUMNS

21TH AND 22TH COLUMNS

23TH AND 24TH COLUMNS

25TH AND 26TH COLUMNS

27TH AND 28TH COLUMNS

29TH AND 30TH COLUMNS

31TH AND 32TH COLUMNS

33TH AND 34TH COLUMNS

35TH AND 36TH COLUMNS

37TH AND 38TH COLUMNS

39TH AND 40TH COLUMNS

41TH AND 42TH COLUMNS

43TH AND 44TH COLUMNS

45TH AND 46TH COLUMNS

47TH AND 48TH COLUMNS

49TH AND 50TH COLUMNS

CHERNOYAROVA, A. A.

"Comment on a paper by N. V. Vil'yams and S. V. Vasil'ev." (p. 606)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obsheei Khimii), 1950, Vol. 20, No. 4.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85125.

Abstract: ately severe diabetes (13 patients) was accompanied, in isolated cases, by a certain recuction in the blood sugar level and permitted a decrease in the dose of insulin. In four patients with severe diabetes, as in the healthy subjects, the use of G gave no beneficial results. In isolated cases there was even a slight deterioration in the patients' clinical state, with an increase in the blood sugar level. However, a markedly tonic influence of G on the body was noticeable. -- V. V. Berezhinskaya.

Card 2/2

CHERNOYARSKIY, A.N., inzh.

Additional feeding of plants with anhydrous ammonia. Mekh. i elek.
sots.sel'khoz. no.5:51-52 '56. (MIRA 12:4)
(Plants, Effect of ammonia on)

CHERNOYARSKIY, A.N., inzh.; KORBUT, V.A., inzh.

Mechanization as the basis for commercial production in animal
and poultry husbandry. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.12:1-2 D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

FEDOT'YEV, N.P., prof.; IL'IN, V.A.; CHERNOZATONSKAYA, I.N.;
YAMPOL'SKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHILLING,
V.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Electrodeposition of silver from solutions of cyanide-free complex salts] Elektroosazhdenie serebra iz rastvorov netsianistykh kompleksnykh solei. Leningrad, 1962. 18 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Otmen peredovym opytom. Seria: Zashchitnye pokrytiia, no.8)

(MIRA 16:3)

(Silver plating)

CHERNOZATONSKAYA, YE. P.
USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD-926

Card 1/1 Pub 33-9/29

Author : Chernozatonskaya, Ye. P.

Title : Questions concerning regulation of breathing in singers

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 40, 316-322, May/June 1954

Abstract : Data collected, as result of observation of 16 men and 41 women of different types, suggest the expediency of developing temporary cortico-respiratory bonds which would contribute to formation and development of lower abdominal breathing. Lower abdominal breathing becomes dominant in singers who developed it not only during singing, but also during declamation or emotional elation. Neurophysiological analysis of vocal breathing and vocal processes in general may help in formulation of scientific methods of teaching singing and in prevention and treatment of disabilities experienced by many singers and lecturers. Diagrams. Eight Soviet references.

Institution : Chair of Normal Physiology, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygienic Medical Institute. Report was read in April, 1953 at the conference held at the Institute of Physiology imeni A. A. Ukhtomskiy, Leningrad State University

Submitted : November 12, 1953

NESTEROV, P.G.; CHERNOZATONSKIY, N.F.; ZELENETSKIY, V.A.

Production of mining and ore dressing enterprises of the
Ukraine during five years of the current seven year plan.
Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no.3:48-50 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

CHEMNYVANEKO, I. H.

"Forecasting of the Times of Liberation of River Valleys From Thaw Waters," Meteorol. i Gidrologiya, No 4, 1954, pp 33-34

For a sufficient number of hydrometric direction lines the duration of the period of liberation of a river valley from thaw waters (T), beginning from the date of maximum level, can be determined in connection with the volume of water in the river network (W), which is determined according to a given scheme involving the water yields along all the recording direction lines on the day of maximum level at the lower line, and the time taken by river-bed runoff. For the river Don on the Liski-Kamenskiy portion the certainty of this method of forecasting is 90%, and the rough method gives 50%. In the absence of data on the yields of water the duration T is determined as a function of the maximum level H_{max} . (RZhGeol, No 4, 1955) SO: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55

CHERNOYVANNIK, A. Ya.

Tekhnologicheskoye oborudovaniye plodoovoshchnykh predpriyatiy (Technological equipment for fruit and vegetable enterprises, by) A. Ya. Chernoyvannik, Z. A. Varlamova (et al) Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1953.
520 p. diagrs., tables.

N/5
722.31
.05

CHERNOZEMOV, V.T.

Increasing the performance of molding machines. Lit. proizv.
no. 8:16-19 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Machine molding (Founding))

YEGOROV, Yu.M.; CHERNOZEMOVA, V.G.

Results of magnetotelluric sounding in the region of the Lovozero
geophysical station. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.2:82-85 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

L. 22554-66 ENT(l)/ENT(m)/EMP(w)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/EM/GW

ACC NR: AT6003006

(N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3175/65/000/025/0139/0146

AUTHOR: Yegorov, Yu. M.; Osinskaya, S. V.; Chernozemova, V. G.

ORG: IFZ AN SSSR

TITLE: Shock absorbing platform with liquid damping

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 25, 1965, 139-146

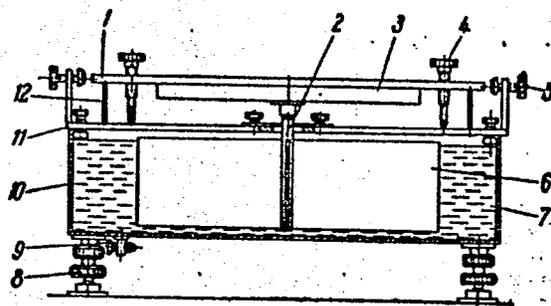
TOPIC TAGS: shock absorber, ground shock transmission, vibration damping, vibration measurement, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: A shock absorbing platform consisting of an instrument-mounting plate supported by four thin elastic rods was developed at the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR. In addition to the supports, the plate is held at its center by a large rod connected to four blades which are partially immersed in machine oil (see figure). The platform absorbs microseismic disturbances with frequencies of 2-20 cps and is used with geophysical instruments. The natural frequency of the device is expressed analytically in terms of the physical properties of the elastic rods. This frequency should be at least 3 times lower than the disturbance frequency. Tests showed that this platform can reduce the effect of microseismic disturbances from 5 to 10 times. Examples of readings from instruments mounted on the platform are included. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 22554-66

ACC NR: AT6003006



Shock absorbing platform.

SUB CODE: 08,14/

SUBH DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

BK

ACC NR: AP6021765

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0020/0020

INVENTOR: Kurbatov, V. A.; Borisov, A. P.; Chernozemov, V. T.

ORG: None

TITLE: A press for making pipes and structural shapes. Class 7, No. 182664

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 20

TOPIC TAGS: metal forming press, die, pipe, fabricated structural metal

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A press for making tubes and structural shapes from light metals and alloys. This press consists of a frame on which is mounted a front cross member with back stroke cylinders, die and tool assembly. Parts with flanged ends are produced by an upsetting cylinder. This cylinder has a punch fastened to it and is equipped with a mechanism for removing this punch from its working position. These units are set in the front cross member. The press is also equipped with a mechanism mounted on the frame for separating the removable female die assembly which is mounted on the nozzle of the press. 2. A modification of this press in which the mechanism for removing the punch from its working position is made in the form of a lock which interacts with the punch. This mechanism is fixed to the power cylinder rod mounted on the front cross member of the press. 3. A modification of this press in which the mechanism for separating the removable die assembly

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.777.06:621.979